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*Famous
Lilies*

from

Barnhaven

1948

BARNHAVEN GARDENS

GRESHAM, OREGON

A Lily Catalog and Growing Guide

OFFERING

The World's Most Famous

Hybrid Strains

Named Varieties

and Species of

Lilies

As originated and grown at Jan de Graaff's Oregon Bulb Farms
and Sold by

BARNHAVEN

for sunny and shady gardens throughout the U. S. and Canada



Lew and Florence Levy { *Dealers in famous Lilies*
Growers and hybridizers of famous Primroses

New Lilies

THEY catch and reflect the sun, the new Lilies, like brilliant and incredibly beautiful trumpets, shields and chalices, investing summertime with a splendor no other flower can give. From June until autumn their gayly colored towers, their columns of classic beauty give to the garden an elegance and fragrance that remain a delight long after the season of flowers is past. To them still clings a historic romance, a universal representation of purity, exalted joy and devotion immortalized by legend for thousands of years.

But the aura of tradition is all that remains of the old Lilies from which vigorous new varieties, hybrid strains and rejuvenated species are emerging like butterflies from cocoons under the magic of scientific selection and hand pollination. Vigor, cleanliness, ease of culture, longer periods of bloom, adaptability to every garden in all parts of the country are the practical characteristics of the new Lilies. Esthetically, the new Lilies are a revelation of form, size, color and substance. Flares, bowls, stars, recurves, trumpets and intermediate forms; pendant, upright and outward-facing blooms; variations in floral placement; tall, medium and dwarf types; trunk-like stalks; flower texture of unbelievable thickness; white, gold, tawny, pastel and brilliant shades; plain, freckled or spotted—Lilies as gay as a holiday in Mexico, as majestic as cathedrals, and yet only on the threshold of development.

Geographically, Lilies are scattered over the northern hemisphere in exposed as well as woodland situations. Successful Lily culture, however, does not lie in specially provided conditions but rather in clean stocks harvested at the proper time, correctly cured and carefully shipped during a relatively short period in the fall.

Generally speaking, Lilies are at their best when planted among other perennials or among the more dwarf shrubs and evergreens. Tall varieties among rhododendrons and other spring-flowering shrubs give a second burst of color at a time when interest would otherwise be at low ebb. For

sheer grace, beauty and excellent keeping qualities the new Lilies are without peer as cut flowers—and one bloom, well-chosen to accent the gown, will remain fresh an entire evening.

These new Lilies satisfy a need during the months which seem a little less richly dressed after spring's lavish display. Their color charms the day, their fragrance the night, and both gardener and garden are enriched by their presence.

Why Lilies

Lilies accomplish for the summer garden what Primroses do for the spring. Not ordinary Lilies and Primroses but hybrid strains, new varieties, selected species that are reliably hardy, vigorous and robust, heavier textured, more varied and beautiful in form and color than older types. Both flowers are being developed with parallel aims, the Lilies by Jan de Graaff at his Oregon Bulb Farms, the Primroses at Barnhaven.

The Oregon Bulb Farm is the largest of its kind in the world and internationally famous. It is located but a few miles east of Barnhaven and its acres of new and exciting Lilies stimulated an interest of long standing. Here the Lilies are hybridized, grown and wholesaled. From the fields of the originator to your garden in the least possible time after digging and curing guarantees fresh, plump bulbs, disease free and at the peak of vitality. We pack and ship in our usual careful manner delivering the bulbs to you at the proper time. Therein lies the germ of your success with Lilies.

For a number of years we have noted an affinity between Lilies and Primroses, gardeners who like the one are attracted by the other. Perhaps it is because Lilies and Primroses require quite similar situations and care; perhaps it goes beyond into the realm of good taste and appreciation of true refinement. In any event, Primroses and Lilies have been widely cultivated together in private gardens for centuries, their early development has been by the same men, and the same plant hunters discovered and introduced from Asia species of both genera simultaneously.



*Lilies and Auriculas in bouquet.
From an old French print.*

New Hybrid Lily Strains

AURELIAN HYBRIDS

Flowering in July and August, all of the Aurelian hybrids are of the rarest beauty and easiest culture, the result of complex crossing and backcrossing a number of trumpet Lilies and the nodding orange, recurved L. Henryi from China. Flowers of trumpet or semi-trumpet form in clear yellows, brilliant orange and yellow-orange; intermediate types which show dominant characteristics of both parental types; and those more nearly resembling L. Henryi with large, flat, or gently reflexed star-shaped flowers of tremendous substance ranging from pure white through cream, primrose yellow, gold, yellow-orange and vivid orange necessitate three classifications: Sunburst, Heart's Desire and Golden Clarion groups.

SUNBURST. The group which more closely resembles L. Henryi in form with flowers greatly increased in size, pendant or outward-facing, petals of unbelievable thickness, flat or slightly recurved varying from cream to buff, yellow-green and gold to waxy orange. Many are bicolors, yellow or orange shading to cream at the tips. Height 5 to 8 feet when established, with from 3 to 30 flowers. It is an Aurelian Sunburst which is featured on the front cover.

HEART'S DESIRE. Intermediate forms between the trumpet Lilies and L. Henryi, flowers very large, shallow bowl-shaped, with the tips of the petals slightly recurved. Entirely new and enchanting in form, texture, and shading, the throat usually yellow-orange or orange tapering to ivory, cream or buff at the petal tips. Height 4-6 feet.

GOLDEN CLARION. Golden trumpets combining the form of one parent line and the color influence of the other. Unique and distinct in form and substance, flowers range from forms having bright yellow-orange throats shading to cream to those tinted orange or yellow throughout the flower. Height 4-6 feet.

The Aurelian Hybrids are as easy to grow as their parents and multiply rapidly. Plant 6 inches deep in partial shade where flowers will be protected from the hot afternoon sun.

Top size bulbs for specimen plants of Sunburst, Heart's Desire and Golden Clarion, \$3 each.



Evolution of Aurelian Hybrids

*Upper row: Parents left and right; F1 hybrid in center.
Lower row: F2 hybrids, No. 1 result of backcrossing to trumpet
parents; Nos. 2 and 3, to L. Henryi.*

L. CANDIDUM "CASCADE STRAIN"

For over three thousand years the Madonna Lily has resisted change, and until now the bulbs blooming throughout the gardens of the world have been essentially one and the same as those flowering in the Holy Land at the time of Christ. Variouslly reported as being native to southern France, Corsica, the Balkans, Persia, Palestine and Greece, it is now thought to have been carried to these locations by invading armies for medicinal use in the curing of wounds. The original habitat remains a mystery.

The achievement of seed-bearing Madonna Lilies of surpassing vigor, resistant to botrytis, with larger flowers of greater substance and better form than the type is historic. In addition, petals are more broad, floral placement more graceful, stems taller and thicker and the foliage is handsome, abundant and dark green to the bottom of the stalk. Its inherent grace, purity, fragrance, its association with the great throughout the ages and now its enhanced glistening beauty through renewed vitality, its simple culture, make it the gardener's, as well as the poet's, delight.

In an effort to obtain fertile, seed-bearing plants for large-scale selections and pollination, an extensive collection was made of all forms of the Madonna Lily available to the trade together with several unusual types obtained from a French priest. Eventually this uniform strain, which varies only slightly, was produced.

Inasmuch as the bulbs are dormant for only a few weeks in August early planting is required, preferably not later than September 1st to allow time for the necessary fall growth. A sunny situation in heavier soil than most Lilies like is preferred with the usual sharp drainage. Shallow planting—the top of the bulb should be no more than an inch below the soil surface—is a necessity. The larger bulbs produce exhibition spikes the first year, and all increase rapidly by natural division forming a large clump which must be divided when crowding becomes apparent and re-set if large flowers are desired.

June flowering. Height 3 to 5 feet.

Medium size bulbs: 60c each; 6/\$3.25; 12/\$6

Top size bulbs: 80c each; 6/\$4.50; 12/\$8



Floral perfection — the new Madonna Lily.

L. CENTIFOLIUM "OLYMPIC HYBRIDS"

Olympian in grandeur, stirring and impressive, this new hybrid trumpet strain is a triumph of plant breeding. Blooming from three weeks to a month on tall, heavy stalks the superb blooms of unusual size and substance are light chamois, soft fuchsia pink, chartreuse and ice green within the trumpets and delicately shaded with pale green, greenish-brown or delicate wine tines without. A few are glistening white. Anthers—often exceeding an inch in length—are shades of russet, henna, mahogany, cocoa and chocolate in addition to vivid orange and tangerine. There is a pleasing variation in form from the typical trumpets to the more widely expanded bowl-shaped flowers with petals slightly twisted and ruffled making each bulb an adventure, as are all hybrid Lilies.

Once again exceptional vigor, form, graceful port, ease of culture have been the primary considerations. Developed from six different Chinese trumpet Lilies—among them *L. centifolium* introduced by Reginald Farrer in 1914—the accumulated best has been retained making the Olympic Hybrids the peer of the trumpets. Even their fragrance has been refined into a delicate, spicy scent.

The Olympic Hybrids prosper in full sun or partial shade, the latter being better when grown for exhibition purposes. Plant 5 or 6 inches deep in a well-drained soil and leave undisturbed for several years after which the increase should be taken and re-set in freshly prepared soil.

July flowering. Height 3 to 5 feet.

Medium size bulbs: 35c each; 6/\$1.95; 12/\$3.50

Top size bulbs: 70c each; 6/\$3.75; 12/\$7.00

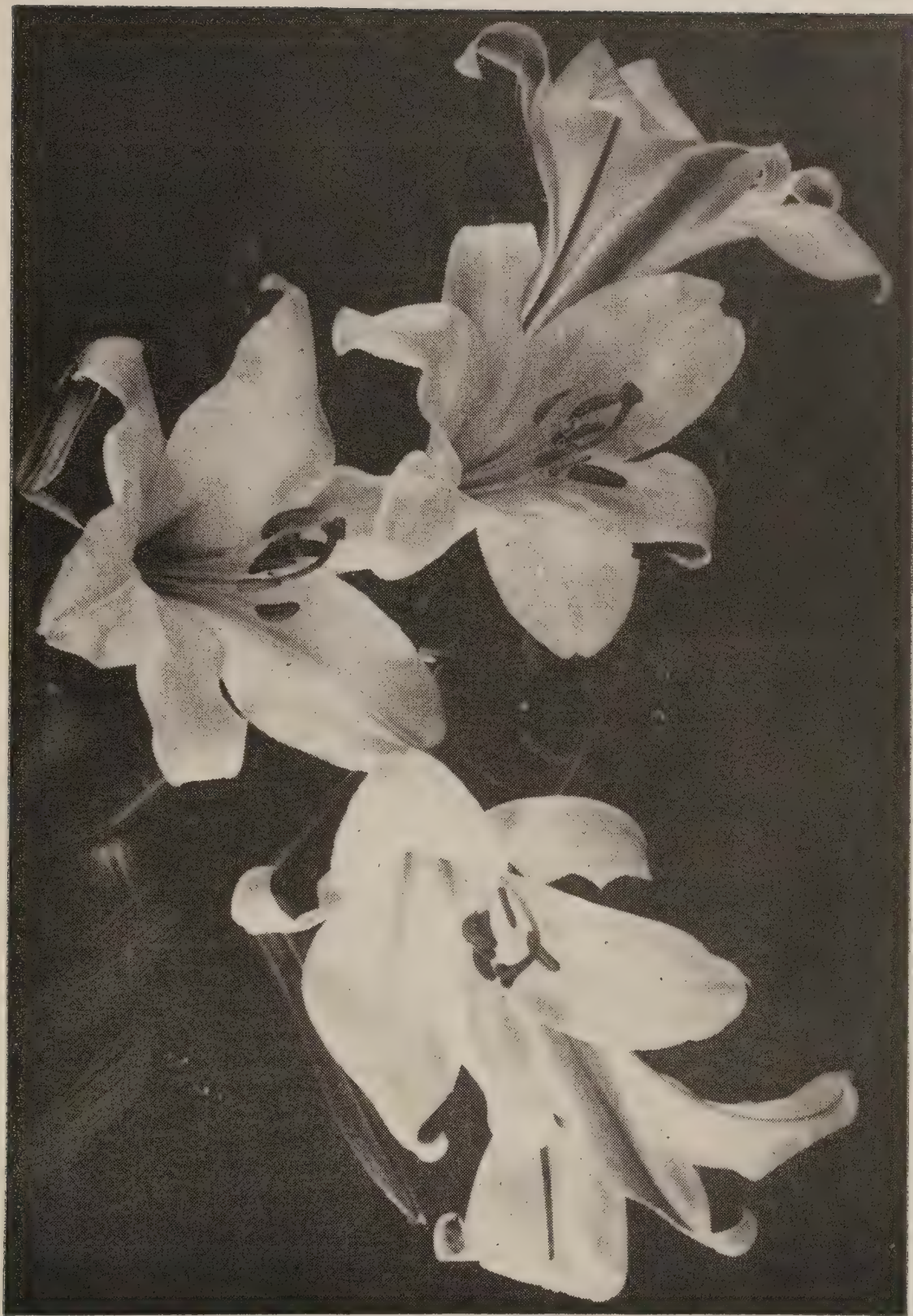
"OLYMPIC HYBRIDS" SPECIAL SELECT. These plants are selected from acres of Olympic Hybrids during the flowering season and tagged as having attained the ultimate in superior form, unusually beautiful color combinations, ideal placement and outstanding vigor. For every several thousand plants, but one is chosen and its beauty could well be perpetuated by propagation as a clone, or named variety.

The general types available are the large, formal, waxen white trumpets of unusual substance with either white or light pink exteriors; the wide, flaring open bowl shape usually with brownish or light greenish exteriors; and the very large flowered irregular forms possessing longer petals often slightly twisted or ruffled giving the flower a graceful, informal appearance.

Top size bulbs: \$1. each

"OLYMPIC HYBRIDS" PINK SELECTIONS. Very new and very limited. Glorious trumpets suffused and shaded a satiny pink within and without, varying from soft, clear tones to deep fuchsia pink like the alpenglow on a snowcap.

Top size bulbs: \$3.50 each.



One of the Olympic Hybrids, light chamois tinted pink.

BELLINGHAM HYBRIDS

The gay, the irresistible Bellinghams, native beauties whose homes originally were the mountains of the west coast and the meadows, marshes and light woodlands of the east and midwest. Begun in Bellingham, Washington in 1919 by Dr. David Griffiths the development of the strain has been carried on at Oregon Bulb Farms with backcrossing and additions of natives not originally employed, for increased color and form variation.

Pyramidal heads bearing up to twenty large, ideally spaced, reflexed flowers varying from clear yellows through yellow-orange to bright orange-reds tipped with scarlet, spotted brown or maroon, are borne on slender, straight stems. Remarkably vigorous and immune to mosaic, suited to naturalizing in light woodland situations



A freckled Bellingham.

or informal plantings they are also the finest of the cutting Lilies. Buds are long and narrow revealing the attractive spotting of the petals long before opening, and if the stalk is cut when the lower buds begin to flare the spike remains fresh until all the buds have bloomed. The delicate fragrance is woody and clean, recalling the little summer winds of mountains and lush meadows.

Exceptionally easy of culture in partial shade and a well-drained, leaf-mould type of soil, the bulbs divide and branch rapidly to form large clumps and should be left undisturbed for 2 or 3 years. Plant 5 to 6 inches deep, and in colder sections, give a winter mulch to protect bulbs against alternate freezing and thawing. Height 5 to 7 feet. Blooming period July.

Medium size bulbs: 35c each; 12/\$3.50; 50/\$14.00

Top size bulbs: 50c each; 12/\$5.00; 50/\$20.00

Named Hybrid Lilies



"Flamingo"

"FLAMINGO"

Among the glinting "Golden Chalice Hybrids" are to be found some of the most glorious Lilies in form, color, floriferousness and indestructibility. Practically every Golden Chalice Hybrid could be selected for named varieties, but again, only a few are chosen and Flamingo is among these. Flamingo presents up to twenty shallow upright bowls in an airy, graceful, almost candelabra arrangement.

As the lower tiers pass out of bloom the upper flowers open, at which time secondary buds make ready to repeat the cycle. Pastel overlays and tints make Flamingo glow like a jewel in the sun. Delicately scented, rich yellow-orange shading to salmon-orange with a trace of pink, its petals are broad, overlapping, of wonderful substance and recurve slightly at the tips.

Flamingo is not only lovely. It remains happy even under abuse if such conditions develop. It flowers from a small bulb; it increases at an unbelievable rate; it withstands drought; it is suitable for pot culture and can be gently forced; it is an excellent cut flower. It is a rugged American hybrid of Asiatic-European ancestry.

If your border has a difficult warm or dry spot, light it with Flamingo, or put it in partial shade always at a depth of at least 6 inches. Take the increase every second or third year.

Early June flowering. Height 20-26 inches.

1948 Introduction.

Top size bulbs: \$2.50 each.

“RADIANCE”

Radiance is the magnificent sister of Flamingo—as large in every way, as fragrant, and as flaming as a Spanish fire ritual. Brilliant red over tangerine, spotted maroon at the bottom of giant cups, the arrangement still remains open and graceful. Radiance multiplies rapidly, is as robust and vigorous, as drought resistant as Flamingo and is of the same parentage.

Plant it with Flamingo in full sun or partial shade at least 6 inches deep and divide every two or three years.

Early June. Height 3 feet.

1948 Introduction.

Top size bulbs: \$2:50

“LILLIAN CUMMINGS”

Smouldering and bold, the grenadine-red of Lillian Cummings challenges every eye. Tall, with gracefully recurved, outward-facing blooms in abundance, this hybrid of Chinese and European extraction has been popular on two continents for years.

Endowed with excellent health and stamina, Lillian Cummings is easily managed anywhere—in the sun, light shade or in the shrubbery.

Set bulbs 4 to 6 inches deep. This Lily increases rapidly and should be lifted and separated when crowding becomes apparent.

Early July. Height 3 to 5 feet.

Medium size bulbs: 90c each; 6/\$5.00

Top size bulbs; \$1.25 each; 6/\$7.00



L. amabile luteum

Popular, Easily Grown Species

These species, like the hybrid strains, are hand pollinated to insure a constant supply of new, clean seedlings from which the best and most vigorous forms are selected for successive generations of seed parents. This process has brought about steady improvements in form, habit and vigor and the old favorites are now at the height of their vitality and of choicest quality.

L. AMABILE. Bearing as many as twenty large, flashing scarlet Turk's Cap blooms freckled black, with cinnabar red pollen, on slender but strong 3-foot stems. Introduced in 1905 from Korea where it grows among grasses and dwarf shrubs in well-drained, gritty and loamy soil. It does well in full sun, however, and will stand considerable drought. Plant 5 inches deep in light porous soils, more shallowly in heavy, and leave undisturbed for several seasons. It is a late sleeper and begins growth after many of the other Lilies are in bloom. June flowering.

Medium size bulbs: 50c each; 6/\$2.75

Top size bulbs: 75c each; 6/\$4.00

L. AMABILE LUTEUM. A rare yellow form appearing in 1933 among seedlings of *L. amabile*, it is one of the loveliest of the yellow Lilies. The chrome, golden-ochre and brassy tones, decorated with black spots, hold the light and brighten any of the evergreens. It inherits all the good qualities of *L. amabile* being apparently immune to mosaic and retains full intensity of color in the sun. Same management as *L. amabile*.

June flowering. Ranges from 1½ to 3½ feet in height.

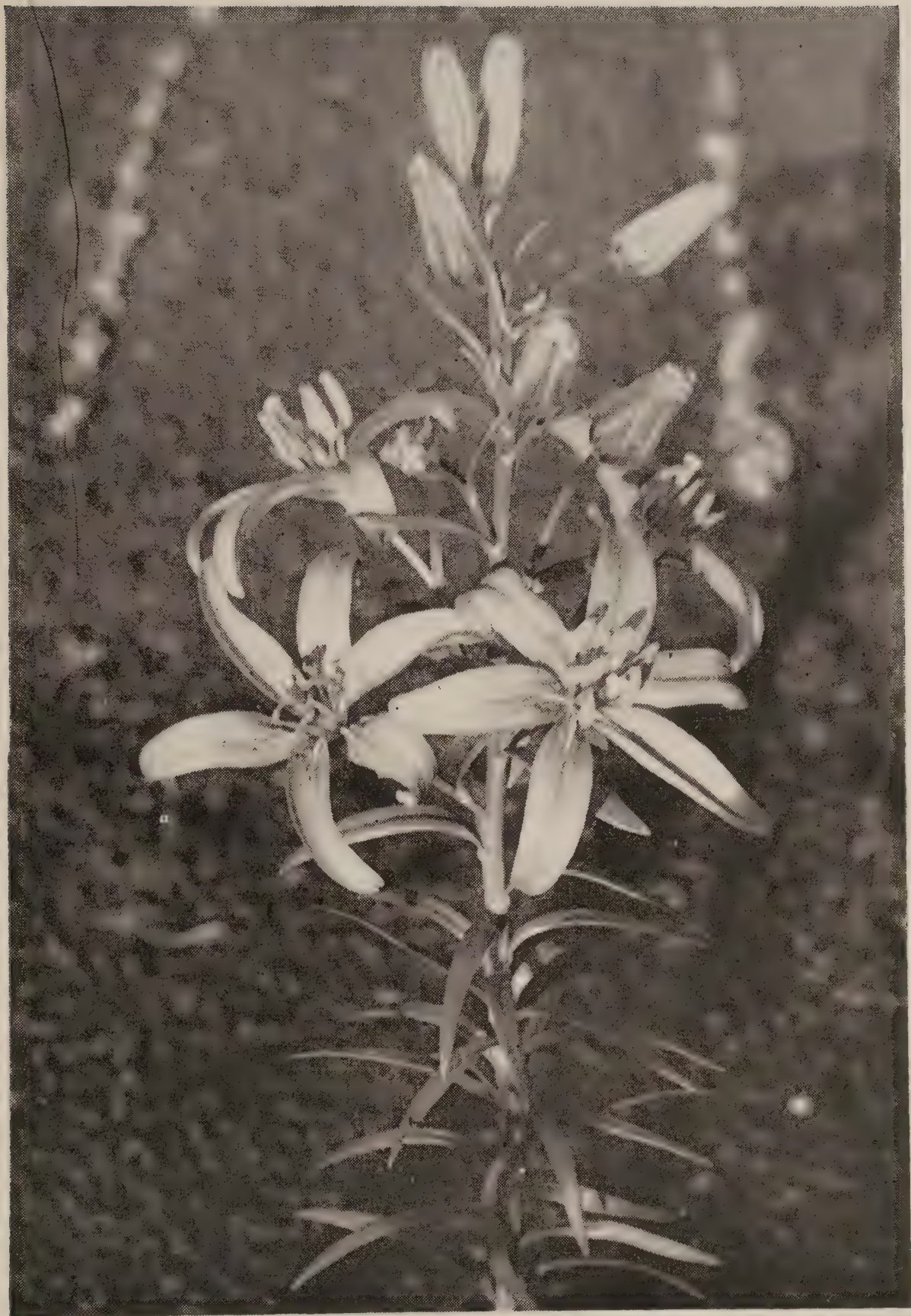
Medium size bulbs: 80c each; 6/\$4.50

Top size bulbs: \$1.00 each; 6/\$5.50

L. AURATUM. The golden-rayed Hill Lily of Japan is considered the most gorgeously beautiful member of the genus. Nature has truly surpassed herself in its creation. Stems up to 8 feet tall are not uncommon with 20 to 30 very large bowl-shaped waxen blooms spotted crimson with a band of gold traversing the central length of each widely-flared petal.

Any past difficulties in the raising of this Lily have not been the fault of the gardener but rather the bulbs. Its very popularity contributed an obstacle by way of marketing unclean bulbs and allowing them to deteriorate and dry out on store counters. These particular *Auratum* bulbs, like all the Lilies listed herein, are not old clones but vigorous, disease free new bulbs placed plump and fresh in your hands in the shortest time after digging. *L. auratum*, once established, is one of the most floriferous of all Lilies. Its fragrance is transporting in deliciousness.

Plant from 8 to 10 inches deep in deeply prepared, perfectly drained beds with additional leaf mold and give plenty of water during the summer. In cooler west coastal regions it will take full sun; other-



Scarlet L. concolor

wise, light shade. Leave undisturbed until clumps are too big for satisfactory flowering.

July and August flowering. Height, up to 8 feet.

Medium size bulbs: \$1.25 each

Top size bulbs: \$1.75 each

L. CONCOLOR. From China's Land of the Southern Cloud comes the unspotted, vivid scarlet, starry *L. concolor*. Carrying a faint oriental scent, borne on straight, slender reed-like stems it is especially valuable for the rock garden, for grouping in the sunny border and for cut flowers. It increases rapidly and colonies can be established in a comparatively short time.

Plant 3 to 5 inches deep in a well-drained, sunny spot or with low-growing plants.

June flowering. Height 1½ to 2½ feet.

Medium size bulbs: 50c each; 6/\$2.75; 12/\$5.00

Top size bulbs: 60c each; 6/\$3.35; 12/\$6.00

L. FORMOSANUM. Even if *Formosanum* were not one of the most exquisite and daintily scented Lilies its blooming period alone makes it a garden requirement. In the east it blooms from mid-September until frost; on the west coast it is often to be seen in flower at Christmas. Its pure white trumpets, shading to pink and wine tones on the exterior, floriferous and glorious on stems up to 7 feet are beautiful with chrysanthemums in the garden or indoors.

From Formosa ranging to an altitude of 10,000 feet, this species is perfectly hardy and of the easiest culture. Plant from 5 to 6 inches deep (although bulbs are always small) in full sun or partial shade with moisture supplied during the hottest summer months for a large flower crop in the fall.

Fall flowering. From 4 to 7 feet.

Medium size bulbs: 30c each; 12/\$3.00

Top size bulbs: 40c each; 6/\$2.25; 12/\$4.00

L. HENRYI. Augustine Henry sent bulbs of this Lily from the mountains of central China to Kew in 1889 and a decade later, when E. H. Wilson dispatched large shipments of bulbs from the wilds to England and America, *L. Henryi* was established as a favorite. Reliable, of easiest culture, flowering in August during a lull in color interest, *L. Henryi*'s nodding, reflexed orange flowers with green petal stripe are particularly vivacious and lovely. Although ideal anywhere, its great height and numerous large flowers—up to twenty and more—make it valuable among rhododendrons and other large, spring flowering shrubs.

Plant from 6 to 8 inches deep in partial shade in a loamy, well-drained soil.

August. Height 5 to 8 feet.

Medium size bulbs: 60c each; 6/\$3.35; 12/\$6.00

Top size bulbs: 80c each; 6/\$4.50; 12/\$8.00



Fall-blooming L. formosanum
19

L. MARTAGON ALBUM. The waxy white martagon Lily is entirely irresistible in its elfin grace and habit of bloom. Of the easiest culture it increases rapidly after establishment, and two year old clumps often bear four to six stems up to four feet tall each bearing as high as fifteen flowers. The frosty white reflexed blooms against an evergreen background, among perennials or low shrubs are especially beautiful in the moonlight. With the greater part of its whorled, dark green foliage toward the base of the stem, the white martagon is an excellent cut flower and for evening wear it is enchanting.

Widely distributed throughout Europe and one of the first Lilies in cultivation these new bulbs are vigorous and free flowering. Plant four inches deep in well-drained soil in sun or lightly shaded situations. Allow to form large clumps if wished, or take the increase every 2 or 3 years.

June flowering. Height 3 to 4 feet.

Medium size bulbs; \$1.00 each

Top size bulbs: \$1.50 each

L. MAXWILL. First classified as a hybrid of two species native to Korea and central China, L. Maxwill is now considered an improved variety of the Chinese L. Davidii var. Willmottiae. A superior Lily in every way its twenty to forty gracefully spaced flaming orange-red recurved flowers on tall, straight stems can illuminate the shrubby border a large part of July. In its native state the type plant is found among grasses, herbs, shrubs and along margins of woodland but in cultivation it is pleased with any situation. It withstands drought well, increases rapidly and is content in light or heavy soil with good drainage, of course.

Plant 6 inches deep in full sun or light shade.

July flowering. Height up to 6 feet.

Medium size bulbs: 50c each; 6/\$2.75; 12/\$5.00

Top size bulbs: 60c each; 6/\$3.35; 12/\$6.00

L. PARDALINUM GIGANTEUM (Sunset Lily) Improved, larger form of one of our most beautiful and easily grown natives popularly known as the Panther Lily which ranges over northern California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and which makes tentative forays into the Rockies. Large, strongly recurved flowers two-thirds flaming orange-red with a central zone of orange and spotted maroon, on tall, heavy stems clothed in bright green, whorled leaves make the Sunset Lily a highly dramatic member of a spectacular family. Its performance is best when planted in slight shade and moist, cool soil since it selects streamsides, damp meadows and the fringes of cold mountain springs in the wild state. In cultivation it is entirely undemanding, one of the easiest and most prolific,



L. martagon album

multiplying rapidly to form large, magnificent clumps.

Plant four to five inches deep in well-drained soil rich in humus in sun or, preferably, light shade.

July flowering. Height 4 to 6 feet.

Medium size bulbs: 30c each; 6/\$1.65; 12/\$3.00

Top size bulbs: 40c each; 6/\$2.25; 12/\$4.00

L. SARGENTIAE. This white trumpet Lily with the iridescent exterior was discovered by E. H. Wilson in mountain valleys bordering Tibet and western China. Sublime in form, fragrance and shading, this Lily extends the blooming period of the mid-summer trumpets another two weeks. With flowers longer and more formal than the Olympic Hybrids, of which it is a parent, its habit of bearing bulbils in the leaf axils is not only interesting but extremely valuable for steady and rapid increase. Trumpet exterior varies from rosy purple to greenish shades.

Plant 5 to 6 inches deep in full sun or partial shade in well-drained soil leaving undisturbed for several years after which the increase should be taken and re-set in freshly prepared soil. Plant the bulbils as soon as they begin to drop off the stems and they will grow into mature plants in two or three years.

Late July flowering. Height 6 to 8 feet.

Medium size bulbs: \$1.50 each.

Top size bulbs: \$2.00 each.

L. SPECIOSUM RUBRUM. Introduced by von Siebold from Japan in 1832, this exquisite carmine-rose, delicately scented Lily has glorified occidental gardens for more than a century. Perhaps the best loved of all the Lilies it is equally beautiful in the garden, bouquets and corsages. Its jewel-like color and lustre, its large, recurved and frilly blooms, the raised papillae, the dark green leaves, its reliable good nature, make late summer a time to anticipate.

Plant 6 inches deep in well-drained soil where shade is provided during the heat of the day. Lift and divide every three or four years.

Late August, early September. Height 3 to 4 feet.

Medium size bulbs: \$1.00 each; 6/\$5.50

Top size bulbs: \$1.50 each; 6/\$8.25

L. SPECIOSUM ALBUM. An ice white form which blooms two weeks later than the type. As beautiful in its cool way as the other is warm, the white Speciosum against a background of green, in bowls or worn on any color frock is sheer elegance.

This form has been considered less robust than the type but the cause can be traced in most cases to unclean bulbs and delayed planting. These are clean, vigorous bulbs delivered at the proper planting time. Same culture as *L. speciosum rubrum*.

September flowering. Height 3 to 4 feet.

Medium size bulbs: \$1.50 each

Top size bulbs: \$2.00 each



L. Henryi

Collections

These Lilies are grown by Jan de Graaff at the Oregon Bulb Farms in large part because of a consuming interest in their beauty, response to hybridization, ease of culture and to provide gardens with sound, vigorous bulbs which give glorious bloom the season following planting and for years to come with the minimum of care.

Our interest was reawakened in Lilies after seeing these new strains and revitalized species growing so vigorously under no specially prepared situation or soil, and realizing again how Lilies and Primroses are companion plants with overlapping blooming seasons and never a dull month.

To encourage your interest—which will be in direct proportion to the extent of your acquaintance with the various types and forms—collection prices are given. **A 10% discount may be taken when ordering not less than 6 bulbs, all different.**

Considering possible collections is always a temptation and a few suggestions follow:

1. Succession of bloom from late spring to fall.
2. Tall Lilies for summer color in the shrubbery or among evergreens.
3. Lilies for the cutting garden and perennial borders.
4. Lilies for naturalizing in woodsy situations.
5. A collection of trumpet types.
6. A collection of recurved types.
7. A collection of native Lilies.
8. A collection of Asiatic Lilies native to the same general localities as Asiatic Primulas.
9. Combinations of any or all of the above.

Future Introductions

By special arrangement with Mr. de Graaff, Barnhaven will be able to offer limited quantities of new Lily varieties before they are offered the general trade. This includes hybrid seed, bulbs of unnamed seedlings and special collections not generally available. The proximity of the two establishments makes it possible for us to note new hybrids and novelties of special merit and observe their performance during the development period preceding introduction.

Lily Culture

To grow Lilies successfully the bulbs must first have a clean bill of health. To that end this stock is grown mostly from seed in isolated plantings on four separate farms aggregating 500 acres of fresh soil in the foothills of Oregon's Cascade Range.

The second requisite is that the bulbs arrive at the proper time in prime condition, fresh and with roots preserved, which is our responsibility.

Third the bulbs must be planted where drainage is good or else provided. Whether your soil is clay, loam, sand, silt or peat; the exposure sunny or shady; the temperatures moderate or extreme; the humidity high or low; the rainfall excessive or minimal; your soil rich or poor; you can have Lilies flowering all summer if you have, or can provide, **drainage above and below the bulb**. Drainage—the kind that allows water to **move** through the soil—is necessary not only for Lilies but for other bulbs as well as for most shrubs and plants. If you grow the more generally known perennials such as Primroses, Daffodils, Delphinium, Phlox and the like, your soil will grow Lilies.

If, however, your garden is very poorly drained, you can improve the drainage well enough to establish Lilies by one of the following methods:

1. **In heavy adobe soils**, characteristic of some areas in California, plant the bulbs on a slope. Work materials such as leaf mold or other decayed organic matter, sand, Vermiculite, pumice, crushed rock, gravel, charcoal, peat moss, rotted sawdust, compost etc (in combinations according to what is easily obtained) deeply into the soil of the slope above and below the location of the bulb. Loosen the soil as much as possible directly beneath the bulb before planting and cover the bulb with a prepared mixture containing enough sand or gravel to insure drainage. Planting the bulb in a pocket of sand is of no particular help, often it merely serves as a reservoir which collects and holds the moisture. Neither is planting the bulb on its side necessary. It will not provide drainage and more likely will cause the stem to emerge some distance from the anticipated spot.

If you are unable to plant on a slope in a garden in which the drainage problem is almost hopeless, there still is a way to overcome the problem, and that is to plant in raised beds. Loosen the ground as much as possible, make a frame of 6, 8 or 10 inch boards large enough to accommodate the number of bulbs to be planted, fill in the frame with a couple of inches of prepared soil, place the bulbs and cover with more prepared soil.

If only a few bulbs are to be planted in this manner and you would like them in a mixed border or some place where a wooden frame would be conspicuous, knock the bottom out of a large flower pot, five gallon can or wooden tub and plant in the same manner. For most varieties the container need be only 5 or 6 inches above ground level.

If your soil is impossible to work and drainage so inadequate that no bulbs prosper, or all of this sounds like entirely too much work to provide drainage, plant the bulbs directly into pots, tubs or other containers as soon as received in the fall. Leave them in any place you wish (some moisture should be present), in light or darkness,

until growth starts in the spring and then place wherever you prefer. Container-grown Lilies want plenty of water previous to and during flowering.

2. In other heavy soils, addition of any of the above mentioned materials will improve the drainage sufficiently to insure success.

3. In soils that drain but bake and form a hard crust at the surface, rake in sand and rotted organic material after planting to prevent crusting. The hard surface layer may not affect drainage at the bulb but it prevents the free passage of air through the soil. Roots and bulbs can be smothered by lack of air as well as by too much water.

4. Light soils are usually benefited by addition of humus which increases the water-holding capacity of the soil without preventing drainage. It reduces the amount of water required and provides a more even moisture supply to the plants.

5. If the soil is well-drained in the upper few inches, but there is a hard pan or impervious layer of soil near the surface, plant the bulbs on a slope and also, if possible in raised beds. If the site is level, use raised beds as suggested in (1) above. Varieties recommended for shallower planting are LL. candidum, martagon, concolor etc. as noted under Lily descriptions.

6. Very sandy, porous soils provide no drainage problem, but do benefit by addition of humus, as mentioned under No. 4 above, and also a surface mulch of leaf mold or other rotted organic material mixed with organic fertilizer to provide continuous nutrients and to prevent sudden drying out of stem roots by regulating temperatures of the soil surface.

Although certain Lilies like full sun, the majority prefer partial shade and not only do their best but look their best in association with shrubs, in the perennial border or on the fringes of woodland. In addition to the shade afforded in summer, the Lilies are protected from frost and wind in spring and provided with a natural mulch of leaves in the autumn.

The use of fresh manure or inorganic fertilizers should be avoided. The addition of well-decayed leaf soil, compost or other decayed organic matter, and/or peat, may be incorporated with the soil or used as a mulch. Old manure is good as a top mulch but should never come in contact with the bulb. A handful of raw bonemeal worked into the soil at planting time is beneficial.

Keep Lilies moist throughout the summer months.

About the Flowers Figured on Page 5.

M. J. Hawkins' lead-pencil copy of the old French print figured on page 5 illustrates not only the popular flowers of the day but why imported bulbs are still infected with virus. The striping of the Tulip—so charming to the casual eye—is actually a break in color, the most apparent indication of virus. Unclean bulbs of one genus can infect bulbs of another and for centuries Tulips and Lilies have been grown abroad in close quarters, in old soil and with little or no recognition of the disease or need for its control. These foreign bulbs were then subjected to months of travel passing through many hands before finally reaching the American consumer.

In sharp contrast the Lily bulbs offered by Barnhaven are grown on vast acreage in fresh Oregon soil, isolated from all other bulbs and shipped immediately after proper curing from the fields to your garden.

[illegible]

Bulb Sizes

To insure top quality only two sizes in each variety are offered, the regular, or medium size, and the jumbo, or top size. The regular size in every case is a bulb which has **flowered at least once and usually twice** in the growing fields and is of an ideal size to transplant readily into your garden. The jumbo, or top size, is the largest bulb available for the particular variety and is the ultimate in every way especially suited for pot culture, exhibition purposes as well as dramatic performance in the garden.

Guarantee

All bulbs are guaranteed true to name, up to size, clean and vigorous. **Any and all unsatisfactory Lilies will be replaced free of charge.**

Shipping Dates

With the exception of *L. candidum*, all varieties are ready for shipment early in October. *L. candidum* is shipped in August.

Terms

Unless otherwise requested bulbs will be shipped parcel post. Cash, money order or check should accompany the order unless credit has been established.

ALL BULBS SHIPPED POSTPAID IN THE U. S. and CANADA.

Wholesale Prices Furnished Growers and Florists Upon Request.

Mailing Address:

BARNHAVEN GARDENS

Box 218

Gresham, Oregon

Lilies in the field — a block of Olympic Hybrids

